

Daily Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. 1.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 18 1903

No. 192

TELEGRAPHIC.

Winnipeg, August 18th.
MAROONS SHUT OUT.
The Maroons were shut out by Fargo in the game at Winnipeg yesterday.

CONGRESS OPENS IN MONTREAL.
The congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire opened at Montreal yesterday.

FIRST HARVEST EXCURSION.
The first harvesters' excursion for the Manitoba wheat fields has left Toronto.

COLUMBIA THROWS OUT TREATY.
The Columbia government has rejected the Panama canal treaty with the United States.

KILLED BY RAILWAY TRAIN.
Travelling engineer McGuire, of Rail Faring, was killed by a Canadian Pacific railway train near Fort William.

RAIL IN ASSINIBOIA.
Destructive hail and electric storms are reported along the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, west of Winnipeg.

TROUBLE AHEAD FOR TURKEY.
Turkey is preparing for trouble with Russia, and the insurance of fifty-two battleships have been called out.

THE LUMBER COMBINE COMMISSION.
The commission to inquire into the alleged lumber combine in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories was adjourned for a month.

GRAIN QUOTATIONS.
Fort William wheat, No. 1 hard, spot, 33 1/2 cents a bushel.
Winnipeg oats, No. 2 white, 30 cents a bushel.

WEATHER PROS.
Showers have occurred generally in Manitoba and very locally in the Territories, but seemingly there have been no very heavy rainfalls. The outlook this morning is very promising for fine weather everywhere. The temperature is somewhat lower in Manitoba.

ALBERTA.
Vancouver World.
Mr. and Mrs. John A. McDougall, Miss McDougall and Miss A. McDougall and Mr. D. J. McNamara, of Edmonton, Alberta, are a party who are staying at the Badminton, taking the night of Vancouver. Mr. McDougall is of the firm of McDougall & Second, the heaviest merchants and fur dealers in Northern Alberta. They have been in business in the prairie provinces since the country was first surveyed, building up an enormous trade, both locally and in the fur regions away down the Peace and Mackenzie.

When seen this afternoon, Mr. McDougall said that business in Alberta was quite as good as the best reports. Over 200 houses were being built this summer and many new business blocks have been put up. The rush of settlers is wonderful and unlike earlier years, they are a good class of settlers. The Grand Trunk Pacific promises a good deal for Edmonton and the Canadian Northern is now regarded as a positively sure thing. Already the C. N. R. graders are at work in large force in Edmonton. The D. & E. will be carried from Strathcona to the north side of the river.

Mr. McDougall said that the crop prospects in the Saskatchewan valley were never better than they are this summer. Earlier in the season it had been very wet, but recently the weather cleared up and got fine and warm, which is bringing the crop in immensely.

CROP CONDITIONS.
Crop prospects in the Edmonton district are highly satisfactory. The weather of the last few weeks has been conducive to luxuriant growth. The grain is of an excellent sample and the heads are well filled out. In some localities the grain is much further advanced than in others, but in every district the prospects could not be better.

From the experience of former years a warm fall is being looked forward to. The recent cool weather is expected to have the effect of warding off possible hailstorms and with a continuance of the present bright weather for two or three weeks, the great proportion of the grain in the district will be ready for the binder. Early especially promises to be an exceptionally fine crop this year, and the acreage under barley is greatly in advance of what it was last year. Oats will yield prodigiously, and wheat is an excellent crop. There will be no shortage in the Edmonton district crop for a year if the weather holds good for a couple of weeks. As in all probability it will. Everything points to an exceptionally fine yield in oats, wheat, barley and flax.

LOCAL.

—Train left Red Deer on time.

—A practice of the Edmonton cricket club will take place this evening. All members are expected to be present.

—There is considerable interest being shown in the Leduc race meeting and regatta, which will take place on Thursday. A considerable number will be present from Edmonton.

—L. Boudreau, proprietor of the Astoria hotel, St. Albert, has recently made extensive improvements in the hotel. It has been painted inside and outside and all refurnished. The house is now up-to-date in every particular.

PERSONAL.
C. W. Gies and J. S. Johnston, of Leduc, are in Edmonton today.

C. W. Cross returned to Edmonton last night.

Miss Hamilton, of Vancouver, is visiting Miss Mary Lockhart, Edmonton.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Wulfer, of Corunna, Michigan, are visiting at Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Reid's.

R. W. Tennant, of Winnipeg, travelling auditor of the C. P. R. is in Edmonton.

J. K. Cornwall, of Lesser Slave Lake, returned to Edmonton from the east last night.

C. O. Swanson, Dominion Immigration Agent, his wife and daughter are in Edmonton today.

Mr. Wilson, brother of G. W. Wilson, of Belfast, Ireland, arrived in Edmonton Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Wallbridge, of Belleville, Ontario, are spending a few days in Edmonton this week—visiting their son, J. E. Wallbridge, barrister.

W. W. O'Brien, of Wetaskiwin, arrived in Edmonton last night. Wetaskiwin is forging ahead since the fire and several handsome new blocks are being erected.

Walter Gater leaves tomorrow morning for his home in Iowa. He showed his faith in the Edmonton district by purchasing 1500 acres of C. P. R. land. He says that the best conditions of the country are not so detrimental to the question whether the corn will ripen or not on account of wet and cold weather, on land that is worth from \$50 to \$75 per acre.

Old Timers Reunion.
Vancouver Ledger.
What might have been called a reunion of old timers took place at the Hotel Leland last evening. Among the half dozen who were present were some who had not met for over twenty years and others who had been through the great stampedes in the mining districts of the Southern States, and our own Cariboo.

There came in from Edmonton yesterday, Donald Ross, E. F. Tims, John Host, and J. H. Peard, and from Valley Field, Mr. James Wattie. At the Leland they met Mr. E. J. Bennett and Mr. J. E. Mitchell. Donald Ross was in Virginia City, Nevada, in the boom days and mined at Lightning Creek, Cariboo, and Jameson Creek, Ontario, and settled in Edmonton thirty-one years ago. E. F. Tims is secretary of Board of Trade and also an old timer there. St. Paul when gold was discovered in the Cariboo, and with his pack on an ox, went to Winnipeg, and from there to Edmonton, up the Peace river into the new country, walking the 2000 miles and leaving the pack animal. It was about one of the longest journeys on record in that style. Mr. Bennett surveyed in the Edmonton country in the early days, and has not seen his old friends for over a score of years. Mr. J. E. Mitchell, who is well known around the city, and especially to those of the Leland, is also an old California miner.

All those who were residents of Virginia City in the mining days and who have since become famous were discussed, and more than one story was told by Mr. Ross of Mark Twain and others. Mr. Mitchell boasted of having known the worn-out miner referred to by Mr. Clemens in his "Roughing It." It was by no means a dry time. Besides being the man who turned the first gold north of the Saskatchewan river, Mr. Ross is one of the links of which the past is otherwise connected with the present. About the time that the cable was being laid across the Atlantic, a company was undertaking the construction of a telegraph line through British Columbia and Alaska to cross the Behring Straits, and so give connection by wire with Europe. When the Alaska cable came a success, this land enterprise was dropped, and the promoters lost a couple of million dollars. When Mr. Ross participated in the rush to Jameson Creek, he secured two mules and a horse, the last remnants of the animals owned by the men who were putting up the telegraph line.

He is the pioneer of the party, and after a quarter of a century spent in comparative quietness in the city, spending his time in Western Alberta, he is off to visit in Fresno.

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EDMONTON STRATHCONA.

Musical Success

The following is the list of V. W. Barford's pupils who were candidates at the Toronto College of Music examinations held in Edmonton in June. All the candidates for the primary examination obtained first class honors, and in the first year examination one obtained first class honors, and the other three, second class honors. The following marks show an exceedingly creditable examination:

Primary Examination.
Ruby Beals, 80.
Kathleen Pace, 80.
Gretchen Mercer, 79.
Ernestine Bernas, 78.
Kathleen Graydon, 78.
Germine Tessler, 75.
Eileen Micky, 75.

First Year Examination.
Janette Walker, 75.
Maria Gariepy, 72.
Hattie Mackay, 72.
Alice McDougall, 69.

In the above examinations 75 per cent of marks are required for first-class honors, 65 per cent for second class honors, and 50 per cent for a pass.

Mr. Barford will be back in Edmonton to resume work the first week in September.

THE PROSPECTOR.
Twiss Bros' new steamer, The Prospector, is now in the water at Walter's mill. It is seventy feet long, with a twelve foot beam and four foot side. The steamer is constructed of two inch stuff with ribs and bottom joists 3x4, and tamarac stringers laid. It is a stern wheeler, having a thirty-two horse power engine and a thirty-eight horse power boiler. The wheel is 8 feet wide and 9 1/2 feet in diameter. The boat will carry ten tons of coal with a displacement of twelve inches, with all the necessary machinery installed. Each additional ton will displace one inch of water. The steamer has been solidly and substantially built to engage in both river traffic and pleasure excursions. The machinery is now being installed and will be ready for operation in a week or ten days. It will be able to move along quite close to the banks of the river and thus avoid the swift current in the centre. A sitting room, 16x12, is being fitted up on the boat for the accommodation of excursion parties. There is a great field of work in engaging in river traffic, and already the proprietors of the boat have been promised enough work to keep them busy the remainder of the season. Twiss Bros. have shown an enterprising spirit in putting the steamer on the river, and doubtless their project will be highly successful and will pave the way for other steamers to engage in the river traffic on the Saskatchewan both up and down from Edmonton.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
CARPENTERS' UNION NO. 1325.
Meets every Friday, at 8 p.m. in Garney's hall.

TO CONTRACTORS.
Tenders will be received up to 12 noon of Monday, August 24th, for building an addition to the Windsor hotel at Strathcona. Plans to be seen at the hotel and the office of the undersigned. The lowest of any tender not necessarily accepted. Cornelius J. Soule, architect, Edmonton. d-192-196-e

ESTRAY.
On the second day of May, one bay horse, white star on forehead, eight years old, no brand, one mare, star on forehead, one hind and one front foot white just little over the joint, branded A.B. on the left hip; black stud-colt, star on forehead, 10 months old, no brand. All had halters on. Thirty dollars reward will be paid to the party notifying or delivering the said horses to John Letowski, Edmonton post office. sw-81-84-pd

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 18TH, 1903.

Iron Bounties

In the course of a debate in the House of Commons, which took place on August 4th on the resolutions to give a bounty of \$6 a ton on steel wire rod and on heavy rolled steel plates and structural steel, Mr. Oliver spoke as follows:

Mr. OLIVER. I do not wish to oppose these resolutions, but in view of a great deal that has been said today, I do not think it would be fair to me to let me represent, if I allowed the discussion to end without giving expression to the opinion which I hold and which I believe are held by a very large proportion of the people of this country in regard to the subject under discussion. In presenting these views it is desirable to place certain facts which do not seem to be generally known, before the House and before the country. The discussion that has taken place in regard to the iron industry today and on previous occasions in the House, has proceeded under the assumption that the industry of producing iron and the separate industry of manufacturing iron are practically without the protection of import duties in Canada at the present time. It will surprise some people to know that today scrap iron pays a duty of one dollar a ton, pig iron \$2.50 a ton, and steel ingots \$2 a ton. That is the duty, truly it is only a revenue duty, but it gives the industry of producing iron that measure of protection. Then, after the iron has been produced, in the first stage of its manufacture, which merely consists of a plain casting or the production of malleable iron in some form, I find that rolled iron, less than thirty-five pounds weight per yard has a protective duty—of \$7 a ton; bar iron or steel less than 5 inches wide and less than one-half inch thick has a duty of \$7 per ton; iron or steel plates less than 30 inches wide, \$7 a ton; railway fish plates, \$8 a ton; steel rails other than the rails of steam railways, 30 per cent; cast iron pipes, \$8 per ton; switches, frogs, etc., for railways, 30 per cent; steel castings in the rough, 25 per cent; stove plates, surely not an article that requires any great amount of labor in their production, 25 per cent; cart or wagon skids—plain castings—30 per cent. I would like to know what part of the industry which relates to the production of iron, and much more that part of the industry which relates to the manufacture of iron in its crude form. I would like to know what these industries want. If they are not satisfied with the duty that it levied on the production of iron, and the bounty that is given in addition to that duty, then certainly they ought to be, or there must be something wrong with the iron industry in this country. It must be the wrong country in which to enter into this industry, and it is better for the country at large, better for the manufacturing industry which depends on cheap iron, better for the agricultural industry, which depends very largely on cheap iron, better for the transportation industry, both on land and water, which essentially depends on cheap iron; it is better for these industries and for the country at large that the iron required by them should be imported rather than be manufactured in Canada. This is the wrong place for an iron industry, if that industry cannot drive under the conditions which prevail at the present time. I have said before in this House, and I take the liberty of repeating it, that in Canada cheap iron is as essential to the welfare and the prosperity of the country as is cheap coal to the manufacturing industries of England. We cannot have cheap iron or we cannot do business. On that point—just referring for a moment to the fancy picture drawn by the member for St. Mary's (Hon. Mr. Tarte) as to what would be the result if we increased the cost of raw iron to our agricultural, manufacturing and transportation interests, and the tide of prosperity that would flow over this country—let me refer the House to the condition of affairs when there was so-called adequate protection to this very iron industry. Where was the flood of prosperity at that time? What was the result and absolute and necessary and unquestioned result of these high duties on iron at that time? It was the paralyzation practically of the greater part of our manufacturing industry, even though it also had had high protective duties. If it were merely a matter of theory, if it were something that was merely in prospect, we could admit the arguments that have been put forward today, but when we have had a real experience of these high iron duties, I cannot understand the propriety of the arguments that are put forward in favor of repeating the mistake that was made to those past years.

As to the question of bounties, and as to the difference between bounties and duties. Some of our friends object to bounties because they are merely an expedient. My objection to the resolution now before the House is not because it proposes for a bounty, or because as a bounty it is an expedient, but because it is not an expedient if carried to its legitimate and logical

conclusion according to the statements that have been made here today by the Minister of Finance, by the member for St. Mary's and by other speakers. Let me point out the difference between bounties as applied to the production of iron, and bounties as applied to the manufacture of iron. A bounty given for the production of iron is in itself an expedient; it is supported because it is an expedient and only because it is an expedient. Our condition in this country is that we have vast quantities of iron ore and vast quantities of coal. It must be evident then, that if we can bring the iron and the coal together under such conditions as will permit us to produce raw iron profitably, a vast industry will be created in this country to the benefit of every one in the country. The conditions are not, however, absolutely favorable. The coal is in one place and the iron in another, and the expense of bringing them together can only be undertaken at very considerable expense, and with a chance of very considerable loss. It is an experiment which capitalists have been slow to undertake. The government then comes forward and says, we will take an interest in this experiment. We will provide a system of bounties which will help to enable you to undertake this experiment; we will stand part of the cost and if it results disastrously, part of the loss; if the experiment proves that in Canada we can bring together profitably the ore and the coal in order to produce raw iron on the merits of the enterprise itself, then our money has been well expended and every property may go on and thrive on its own merits. That is the principle as I understand it underlying the granting of bounties on the production of raw iron, and these bounties are scaled down from year to year so that after the experiment has had reasonable opportunity, if it turns out to be a success the bounties cease, and if it turns out to be a failure the bounties cease also. The capitalists who desired to invest in that industry are having their assistance, and are having their assistance, and if success is attained, so much the better. There is nothing wrong in this principle. It is a perfectly proper principle. It is a common sense principle. It has nothing whatever to do with the principle of protection in connection with the tariff and it will be observed that essentially and above everything it is an experiment; it is an experiment. The system of bounties which we have at present, and which the present resolutions propose to extend for a short time, and every property so, possibly, under the circumstances, is different altogether in principle and ultimate conclusion from the other feature which it is proposed to introduce, that is to say, a bounty for the manufacture of iron in the country after it has been produced. None of the reasons which apply to the bringing together of the coal and the ore to produce the iron apply to the manufacture of iron into its coarser and rarer forms after it has been once produced. Either we have skill and enterprise and capital which will enable us to install machinery and to run that machinery to work up this iron after we produce it, or we have not that skill, enterprise and capital. If we have not got it, then we cannot afford to buy it at the price of paying more for that iron than it is actually worth. We need too much iron in this country; we need it for too many purposes; that we cannot afford to pay the price, which it is apparently exposed this iron is going to cost us. For my part, I claim that there is nothing in the conditions, or the facts as we know them, to warrant the conclusion that we cannot manufacture the iron in this country once it has been produced, at any rate, under a reasonable and moderate revenue tariff such as we have today. If we can produce manufactured articles of the highest grade and quality, into which skill and industry and capital very largely enter, under the moderate protection of a revenue tariff, we certainly ought to be able to manufacture the coarser forms into which skill and energy do not enter nearly so largely as mere capital.

Now, my view of this feature of the resolution is this. We propose to give a bounty for the manufacture of steel wire, of heavy plates and of heavy structural steel. We import these articles very largely; we need them very largely; we must have them, or we cannot progress; and I think the government are long very wisely in not putting a duty upon these articles higher than the present duty. The wire rod is free and the others are under the very moderate duty of 10 per cent. But the government's proposal on it is placed before the House, is to give a bounty on the manufacture of these articles. There is no proposal to reduce that bounty from year to year, as in the case of the bounty on the production of iron, so that it would pose out of existence by process of time. As the proposition stands, the offer is held out to manufacturers of iron to undertake the manufacture of these lines under the promise of the payment of a certain bounty. If those people purchase machinery and invest the capital necessary to enter upon these enterprises on the basis of the bounty that is given, I, for one, do not see very well how it would be fair, or right to withdraw the bounty. Once we begin to pay it we must continue to pay it or we are accused of unfairness to this investment of capital. So far our manufacture of iron stands in proportion to our imports, it certainly pays better to give the bounty than to give a higher duty. But so soon as our manufacture of iron increases till we are manufacturing more than we import, then it will be better for us to have duty than to pay the bounty. It seems to me that is the natural and logical conclusion of the proposition now placed before the House. If it is right and proper to give bounties and ultimately to pay duties on the production of these classes of iron, of which I think it was stated that Canada now imports over \$2,000,000 a year, there is no ground that I can see for not taking the same position in regard to other productions of iron; and I feel the duty and responsibility resting upon me, as a representative in parliament, to say to the government and the House that I do not believe that that policy can be pursued to its logical conclusion without the greatest possible damage to the best interests of this country.

Continued on page three.

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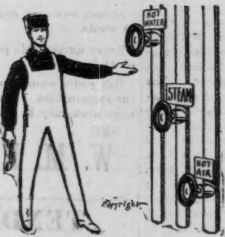
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